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ment of development and progress in the legislation is traced. The conditions preceding each act of Parliament are carefully described, the exact deficiencies in scope, structure and execution of the different laws are pointed out, and each attempt at satisfactory regulation is compared with the preceding one. Not the least valuable portions of the study are those which outline the discussions in Parliament and the gradually increasing activity of the miners in their own behalf from 1840 until the present. The history of mining legislation is made to throw much light upon the general question of governmental interference in industry. In this instance it has apparently not resulted in the establishment of any conditions which are not economically advantageous, and has certainly done much to increase the efficiency and general welfare of the mining class.

HENRY W. STUART.

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*First Special Report of the Factory Inspectors of Illinois on Small-Pox in the Tenement-House Sweat-Shops of Chicago.* Springfield, Ill.: H. W. Rokker, 1894. 8vo. pp. 57.

THIS pamphlet records the attempt by the Factory Inspectors of Illinois "to enforce section 1 and section 2 of the factories and work-shops law," which prohibit the use of tenements or dwelling houses for the manufacture of garments by any persons except those immediately residing in them, and provide for the destruction of infected articles of clothing.

The information embodied in the earlier pages of the report is briefly and clearly conveyed, and throws a strong light on the conduct of Commissioner Reynolds and the city board of health. Few statistics are given in the body of the report, and the account of the inspectors' work is therefore fragmentary, although presenting a mass of petty detail.

The record does not pretend to give anything approaching a complete enumeration of violations of the law. The cases taken are supposed to be typical, and are selected for the purpose of illustrating the difficulties with which the inspectors had to contend.

For the most part the report is a report of failures to enforce the law. This was primarily due to the want of proper authority on the part of the inspectors to carry out their own orders, and, in a less degree, to the inefficiency of the city Commissioner of Health. The

inspectors point out that the lesson to be learned is the need of a statute which shall go to the root of the matter by absolutely prohibiting tenement-house manufacture in any form, and shall provide a penalty for disobedience of the inspectors' orders.

Further, the need of an efficient board of health, and a systematic record of all information relating to contagious diseases is strongly urged. Until these are secured, the inspectors think, all efforts will continue to be nugatory in the future as in the past.

H. P. WILLIS.

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*A Catalogue of the Library of Adam Smith.* Edited, with an Introduction, by JAMES BONAR. London: Macmillan & Co., 1894. 8vo. pp. xxx+126.

To all true book lovers, whatever their special interests, such a book as this brings more delight than can easily be told. To the interested student it gives a certain feeling of companionship with the great genius whose literary history it is intended to elucidate. So little has been added to the meager biographical material of the great Scotchman originally provided by his friend Dugald Stewart, that each new fragment has a very serious value to the student of his life and works. Mr. Bonar deserves the gratitude of a wide circle of readers for this new and large glimpse into the workroom of the great economist. His part of the work has been done with care, and taste, and judgment. But the publishers are also entitled to praise for the added charm they have given the volume through its splendid mechanical execution. It is an excellent specimen of the best modern book-making.

The present enumeration contains about 1000 entries, and 2200 volumes, the larger part of the library before its dispersion, which Mr. Bonar estimates at about 3000 volumes. "Most of the books are bound solidly in calf. One or two are richly decorated, being presentation copies. William Smellie tells us that Adam Smith said to him, 'I am a beau in nothing but my books.' But as a rule he seems to have aimed at strength rather than elegance of binding, and was no hunter of rarities or choice editions." A classification of the books contained in the Catalogue shows that "more than a third are in English, a little less than a third in French, and rather less than a quarter in Latin; Italian and Greek accounting for the remainder in nearly equal proportions. There are three German, all presentation copies, and